

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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DIESEL PROPS S.R.L. and
DIESEL KID S.R.L.,

Plaintiffs,

Civil Action No. 07CV9580 (HB)

-against-

**THIRD
AMENDED
COMPLAINT**

GREYSTONE BUSINESS CREDIT II LLC
and GLOBAL BRAND MARKETING INC.,

**TRIAL BY JURY
DEMANDED**

Defendants.

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Plaintiffs Diesel Props S.r.l. ("Props") and Diesel Kid S.r.l. ("Kid"), by their attorneys Dreier LLP, allege on knowledge as to their own acts and otherwise on information and belief as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is an action for breach of contract, unjust enrichment, conversion, account stated, breach of contract, fraud, and promissory estoppel involving Defendants failure to pay for \$20 million in Diesel branded shoes, millions of dollars in consequential damages, the attempt by Defendants to convert 158,527 pairs of Diesel branded shoes owned by Plaintiffs, breach of contract by Defendants, and fraud by Defendants. Plaintiffs seek an injunction, damages, return of all of their property and related relief.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1332. The matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and is between citizens of a foreign state and citizens of different states. Venue is properly founded in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a).

THE PARTIES

3. Plaintiff Diesel Props S.r.l. (“Props”) is a corporation organized under the laws of Italy with registered offices at Via Fosse 14, Marostica (Vicenza), Italy. Among other things, Props is involved in the sale of men’s and women’s footwear bearing the Diesel trademarks owned by Diesel S.p.A. (“SpA”). Props is also the exclusive licensee of SpA, the owner of the “Diesel” trademarks, for the manufacture and sale worldwide for adult footwear bearing the trademarks belonging to SpA.

4. Plaintiff Diesel Kid S.r.l. (“Kid”) is a corporation organized under the laws of Italy with registered offices at Via Fosse 14, Marostica (Vicenza), Italy. Among other things, Kid is involved in the sale of children’s footwear bearing the Diesel trademarks owned by SpA (“SpA”). Kid is also a licensee of SpA for the manufacture and sale worldwide for children’s footwear bearing the trademarks belonging to SpA.

5. SpA is a corporation organized under the laws of Italy with registered offices at Via dell’Industria 7, Molvena (Vicenza), Italy. Among other things, SpA is involved in the ownership and licensing of the Diesel trademarks.

6. Defendant Greystone Business Credit II LLC (“Greystone”) is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, with a principal place of business at 152 W. 57th St., New York, NY 10019.

7. Defendant Global Brand Marketing Inc. (“GBMI”) is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, with a principal place of business at 6410 Via Real, Carpinteria, CA 93013.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

8. SpA, Props and Kid are involved in the licensing, manufacture, distribution and/or sale of Diesel branded clothing, footwear, accessories and other items worldwide. SpA is the owner of numerous valuable trademarks in the United States and elsewhere using the Diesel name, and those trademarks, from time to time, have been licensed to Props and Kid by SpA.

9. On November 30, 2001, SpA and GBMI entered into a license agreement for GBMI to make and sell Diesel branded adult shoes in numerous areas of the world. That license expired by its terms on December 31, 2006.

10. On June 3, 2002, Kid and GBMI entered into a license agreement for GBMI to make and sell Diesel branded children’s shoes in numerous areas of the world. That license expired by its terms on December 31, 2006.

11. GBMI was in severe default of its royalty and advertising contribution obligations under the aforementioned licenses as of December 31, 2006. At that time, GBMI owed SpA and Kid over \$11.2 million in back royalties and advertising contributions excluding accrued interest. That amount remains unpaid. Indeed, interest continues to accrue. Under the license agreements, which are governed by Italian law, the exclusive forum to recover those amounts is in Milan, Italy.

12. On November 4, 2005, Props and Kid entered into similar distribution agreements with GBMI (the “Props Distribution Agreement” and the “Kid Distribution Agreement”, respectively, and collectively the “Distribution Agreements”). The term of the Distribution

Agreements was from May 1, 2006 (for the Spring/Summer 2007 collection) through December 31, 2008 (for the Fall/Winter 2008 collection), unless earlier terminated under the agreements.

13. GBMI continued in severe financial difficulty. As a result, GBMI negotiated a loan and security agreement with Greystone (the "Loan Agreement"). That Loan Agreement was effective December 4, 2006. It is governed by New York law and provided for jurisdiction in the state and federal courts in New York County, New York to hear and determine any claims or disputes pertaining to the Loan Agreement or any matter arising out of or related to the Loan Agreement.

14. In its essence, the Loan Agreement provided for revolving loans of up to \$25 million from Greystone to GBMI. Importantly, the Loan Agreement expressly provided that GBMI expressly authorized Greystone to wire proceeds of revolving loans of GBMI to Diesel pursuant to the terms of an agreement between GBMI, Greystone and Props/Kid with respect to the payment of Diesel invoices. (Loan Agreement, ¶1.6).

15. In connection with and prior to the execution of the Loan Agreement, Greystone required the execution of several agreements between and among Diesel, Greystone, and GBMI. In a December 2, 2006 letter from SpA, Props and Kid to Greystone and GBMI (the "December 2 Letter"), Props and Kid confirmed their willingness to agree to the tripartite agreement (the "TPA", as more fully described below) with GBMI and Greystone, and SpA and Kid confirmed their willingness to sign the "Consent of Licensor" to the Loan Agreement "only and exclusively on the following conditions", *inter alia*:

- (a) Execution of the detailed Amendments n. 1 to the Distribution Agreement between Diesel Props and GBMI, dated November 4, 2005 as per Schedule A of the letter dated November 8, 2006;

- (b) Execution of the detailed Amendments n. 1 to the Distribution Agreement between Diesel Kid and GBMI, dated November 4, 2005 as per Schedule A of the letter dated November 8, 2006;
- (c) Extension of the duration of the above mentioned Distribution Agreements for one year (to include Spring Summer 2009 and Fall /Winter 2009 Collections), conditioned on numerous required changes; and
- (d) Agreement to the proposed TPA, again on several specified terms.

Greystone participated in the negotiation of the December 2 Letter. What is more, Greystone expressly agreed to the conditions of the December 2 Letter and accepted the benefits of performance by Props, Kid and SpA of the various conditions set forth in the December 2 Letter.

16. Also in connection with the Loan Agreement, and prior to its execution, Greystone sought from SpA and Kid – as licensors who were owed substantial amounts for past due royalties and advertising contributions – an acknowledgment that SpA and Kid each consented to GBMI's entry into the Loan Agreement and agreed not to assert security interests, liens, retentions of title or similar rights in assets of GBMI until Greystone was paid in full under the Loan Agreement. No such letter was requested from – or signed by – Props; and no such letter was requested from Kid under the Distribution Agreement.

17. Also in connection with the Loan Agreement, SpA, Kid and Props entered into amendments of their prior agreements with GBMI (the "12/7/06 Letter Agreements"). In the 12/7/06 Letter Agreements, (a) SpA, Kid and GBMI agreed on a mechanism for the payment of the past dues royalties and advertising contributions; (b) Kid and Props amended the Distribution Agreements with GBMI; and (c) Kid and Props conditioned their assent to the Loan Agreement on strict adherence to the payment provisions in a tripartite agreement between GBMI, Greystone and Props/Kid.

18. Two tripartite agreements – one involving Kid and one involving Props – were executed effective December 4, 2006 (as amended, as described below, the “TPA”). The TPA provided that GBMI would send copies of purchase orders for Diesel product to Props/Kid and Greystone. Props/Kid would then send a Diesel Invoice to GBMI and Greystone for the ordered goods. Upon request, Greystone would confirm to Props/Kid that the proposed customer was a *bona fide* customer and that there was availability for revolving loans under the Loan Agreement to pay for the goods. Relying on such availability, Props/Kid would then ship the product to GBMI. When GBMI invoiced the retailer for the products ordered, it would send a copy of the Customer Invoice to Props/Kid and Greystone, and Greystone was required to pay Props/Kid the proceeds of a revolving loan in an amount equal to the corresponding Diesel Invoice within two business days. Greystone also unconditionally agreed to provide Props/Kid with written notice of any request for a revolving loan for a Diesel Invoice that was not permitted to be made pursuant to the terms of the Loan Agreement.

19. That procedure was intended to insure that Props and Kid were paid for shipments. If payment was not made, however, the products remained property of Props or Kid under the Distribution Agreements, which expressly provided that product shipped to GBMI remained the property of Props or Kid until full payment for the shipment by GBMI. (Distribution Agreements, ¶ 5.4). The rights of Props and Kid under the Distribution Agreements were expressly preserved by the TPA.

20. The TPA was governed by New York law and GBMI, Greystone, Props and Kid all submitted to the jurisdiction of the state and federal courts in New York County, New York for the resolution of disputes.

21. On January 5, 2007, GBMI requested that shoes be shipped by Props and Kid outside of the procedure outlined in the TPA. Killick Datta, President of GBMI, promised to provide Diesel with an open letter of credit for any unsold portion of shoes before Diesel shipped those shoes to GBMI. That promise was knowingly false. At the time that he promised to provide those letters of credit, Datta never intended to actually fulfill his promise and, in fact, GBMI did not obtain such letters of credit. That representation was a knowing material, false representation of fact made by GBMI with the intent to defraud Plaintiffs.

22. In January 2007, Plaintiffs continued to ship Diesel goods to GBMI in reasonable reliance on the foregoing representation. Plaintiffs reasonably relied on GBMI's representation when they shipped those Diesel goods to GBMI, and were damaged by the failure of GBMI to pay Plaintiffs for the Diesel goods.

23. Pursuant to the TPA, Props/Kid sent Diesel Invoices to Greystone commencing in January 2007, through and including September 3, 2007. The total amount of those Diesel Invoices due under the TPA was \$23.5 million. The balance owing from Greystone (and GBMI) is approximately \$20 million, plus return of unpaid product. That relates to hundreds of thousands of pairs of Diesel branded shoes, many of which have been sold by GBMI to its customers.

24. With each Diesel Invoice it sent, Props/Kid requested notice from Greystone under the TPA as to whether (i) there was availability under the Loan Agreement for revolving loans to pay the invoice, (ii) GBMI was otherwise prevented from requesting such revolving loans, or (iii) GBMI was not in compliance with, or was in default of, any of the covenants and/or warranties of the Loan Agreement. Greystone sat mute. On only two occasions – on January 29, 2007 and on August 2, 2007 – did Greystone indicate any issue with the availability

of revolving loans. Indeed, after the January 29, 2007 notice, Greystone paid over \$7.6 million in Diesel Invoices.

25. Neither Greystone nor GBMI objected to any of the invoices or the amount of the invoices which were submitted by Diesel.

26. The TPA procedure was modified slightly in March 2007.

27. On March 21, 2007, Robyn Laguerre, on behalf of GBMI, promised that GBMI would make a payment of \$2 million to Diesel by March 31. GBMI's representation to Plaintiffs that GBMI would make this payment was a knowing material, false representation of fact made by GBMI with the intent to defraud Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs continued to ship Diesel goods to GBMI based upon the promise that this payment would be made. Plaintiffs reasonably relied on GBMI's representation when they shipped Diesel goods to GBMI, and were damaged by the failure of GBMI to pay Plaintiffs for the Diesel goods.

28. On March 30, 2007, Diesel requested an amendment to the TPA. Diesel, Greystone and GBMI entered into an oral and written agreement to amend the TPA to allow payment on goods where shipments were made before GBMI had specific orders from customers and without a letter of credit. Greystone and GBMI did not abide by this procedure, even though Diesel sent requests for notice of availability of funds before shipping product and was never told that there was no availability or that GBMI remained in default under the Loan Agreement. Greystone and GBMI breached the TPA as amended.

29. Steve Eden, General Counsel for GBMI, represented to Diesel that Greystone approved of the above-referenced amendment to the TPA. Despite this fact, Greystone did not pay Diesel under the amended TPA, and has asserted that the lack of a customer invoice eliminated its obligation to pay under the TPA. In the alternative to paragraph 28, Eden's

representation on behalf of GBMI to Plaintiffs that Greystone approved of the amendment to the TPA was a knowing material, false representation of fact made by GBMI with the intent to defraud Plaintiffs. Diesel reasonably relied on this representation and shipped product with the expectation that Greystone would pay and Diesel was damaged by the failure of Greystone to pay Plaintiffs for the Diesel goods.

30. GBMI did not submit – timely or otherwise – customer invoices to Diesel and Greystone pursuant to the TPA, and Greystone induced GBMI not to submit such invoices. On February 22, 2007, in direct breach of its obligations under the TPA, Greystone advised GBMI to pay overdue accounts to Nautica and 7 For All Mankind before making payments to Diesel.

31. Greystone received a borrowing base certificate and detailed aging of accounts receivable each week from GBMI during the period of January 2007 through October 2007. These documents clearly indicated to Greystone the shipments by GBMI to customers and the amount that GBMI owed Diesel as a result. These documents also indicated that GBMI did not have borrowing available to pay Diesel. In response to requests under the TPA by Diesel, Greystone repeatedly failed to inform Diesel that: GBMI had insufficient availability of Revolving Loans in the amount of Diesel Invoice(s), GBMI was otherwise prevented from requesting Revolving Loans under the Loan Agreement, and GBMI was not in compliance with certain covenants and/or warranties under the Loan Agreement, or was in default under the Loan Agreement, whether that non-compliance or default had been waived, from January through July 2007.

32. On June 1, 2007, Props wrote to Greystone to inquire as to why Greystone was five (5) weeks behind in paying Diesel Invoices. Greystone did not reply.

33. On June 27, 2007, Luigi Mezzasoma, Managing Director of Props, requested that GBMI and Greystone reduce GBMI's debt to Diesel from \$30 million to \$20 million. On June 28, 2007, Killick Datta promised that GBMI would reduce the exposure of GBMI to \$20 million over the next few weeks. That representation on behalf of GBMI to Plaintiffs was a knowing material, false representation of fact made with the intent to defraud Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs reasonably relied on GBMI's representation when they shipped Diesel goods to GBMI, and were damaged as a result.

34. On September 4, 2007, Props and Kid notified Greystone that it had thirty (30) days to cure the specified outstanding defaults under the TPA. Greystone did not reply and did not cure the defaults.

35. On September 4, 2007, Props and Kid notified GBMI that it had thirty (30) days to cure the specified outstanding defaults under the Distribution Agreements. GBMI did not cure the defaults.

36. As a result, on October 17, 2007, Props and Kid notified that the Distribution Agreements were terminated effective October 4, 2007. At the same time, SpA and Kid informed GBMI of its default under the 12/7/06 Agreement regarding past-due royalties, advertising contributions, accrued interest, and liquidated damages, and demanded immediate payment of all overdue royalties and advertising contributions. In addition, in or around October 2007, Props advised GBMI that it was terminating the Sourcing Agreement due to GBMI's default.

37. In their October 17, 2007 letters, Props and Kid demanded, *inter alia*, that

- Pursuant to paragraph 12.1 of the Distribution Agreement, within 15 (fifteen) days of October 4, 2007, GBMI shall communicate to the Company its complete inventory of the Products by season of reference;

- GBMI return to the Company all Products in its inventory which has not been paid for by GBMI to the Company. As you know, under paragraph 5.4 of the Distribution Agreement, the ownership of the Products will be transferred to the Distributor only when total payment of the same is collected by the Company;
- Alternatively, that GBMI return to Props/Kid all Diesel Props/Kid product in inventory pursuant to paragraph 12.3 of the Distribution Agreements at the original cost price that GBMI paid for such product –which to date is zero (and as to which Props and Kid will waive their right to be paid).
- Pursuant to paragraphs 11.3 of the Distribution Agreements, GBMI cease taking orders from customers; and
- Pursuant to paragraph 4.3 of the Distribution Agreements, GBMI provide the Company a complete list, and copies, of all open orders in relation to Fall/Winter 2007 and Spring/Summer 2008 seasons.

38. GBMI did not comply with any of the demands of the October 17, 2007 letters, except for giving Props and Kid a detailed accounting of Diesel branded shoes in its warehouse, which totaled approximately 164,467 pairs. Of that amount, Greystone and GBMI have not paid for 154,627 pairs of adult shoes and 4,300 pairs of children's shoes, a total of 158,927 pairs (the "Warehouse Product").

39. Also on October 17, 2007, Luigi Mezzasoma, Managing Director of Props, received an email from Sudepto Datta, the President of GBMI. Mr. Datta forwarded to Mr. Mezzasoma an email from Greystone indicating that Greystone asserted that the Warehouse Product was subject to its liens under the Loan Agreement, and that it intended to take possession of the Warehouse Product. Furthermore, on October 23, 2007, Mr. Mezzasoma received a telephone call from Mr. Datta who advised Mr. Mezzasoma that Greystone intended to take possession of and eventually sell the Warehouse Product on Friday October 26, 2007.

40. The Warehouse Product does not belong to GBMI and Greystone has no rights in the product. The Warehouse Product belongs to Props and Kid under ¶ 5.4 of the Distribution

Agreements. What is more, even if it did not, Props and Kid have the right to purchase that Warehouse Product from GBMI at cost.

41. The actions of Defendants have already seriously injured Plaintiffs in their businesses.

42. The goodwill of Props and Kid and its customer relations are the lifeblood of its business. Customers expect prompt delivery of the goods that they have ordered, and they require a level of comfort and certainty that they can rely upon the supplier or distributor with whom they are dealing. If Greystone wrongly takes possession of the Warehouse Product, those customer expectations and relationships will be irreparably harmed. Diesel footwear for fall and winter 2007 will not be delivered, in a timely fashion or at all. Customers will lose money and/or switch to other brands. And this will occur just at the point that spring and summer 2008 order must be taken and shipped. Thereafter, product will be missing in normal retail channels causing consumers to switch to other brands further irreparably harming Props and Kid's business and the Diesel brand. Finally, if GBMI or Greystone is allowed to ship the Warehouse Product, much of it will be shipped to improper off-price outlets – as GBMI has already done with other product – further injuring the brand. The harm will be enormous and incalculable.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
(Breach of Contract Against Greystone and GBMI)

43. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 42 as if fully set forth herein.

44. Plaintiffs fully complied with all of their material obligations under the TPA, as amended.

45. As described above, Greystone and GBMI have breached their material obligations under the TPA, as amended. Moreover, those breaches have seriously injured Plaintiffs' businesses.

46. As a result, Greystone and GBMI are jointly and severally liable to Plaintiffs in an amount to be proved at trial, presently estimated to exceed \$20 million plus interest and consequential damages in the millions of dollars.

**SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
(Unjust Enrichment Against Greystone and GBMI)**

47. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 46 as if fully set forth herein.

48. Greystone and GBMI received the proceeds and benefit of the sale of shoes shipped by Plaintiffs to GBMI without paying for those shoes. It is unfair and unjust for Greystone and GBMI to be allowed to retain those proceeds without payment for the underlying goods.

49. As a result, Greystone and GBMI are jointly and severally liable to Plaintiffs in an amount to be proved at trial, presently estimated to exceed \$20 million plus interest.

**THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
(Conversion Against Greystone and GBMI)**

50. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 49 as if fully set forth herein.

51. The Warehouse Product, as well as related orders concerning product to be shipped to customers, is the property of Props and Kid. GBMI has no right to sell the Warehouse Product, as it has not been paid for in full remains the property of Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs have demanded the return of the Warehouse Product and orders and GBMI has wrongfully refused to

do so. As a result, GBMI has converted the Warehouse Product and orders. GBMI and Greystone have also converted the Warehouse Product by wrongfully seizing it and selling it to Titan Apparel, Inc. ("Titan") in the Private Sale and otherwise.

52. The foregoing acts and threatened acts of GBMI and Greystone threaten Plaintiffs with immediate irreparable harm, for which Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law.

53. As a result, Plaintiffs are entitled to an injunction requiring the return of the Warehouse Product and orders and enjoining GBMI and Greystone from transferring, selling, distributing or otherwise disposing of the Warehouse Product.

**FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Account Stated Against Greystone and GBMI)**

54. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 53 as if fully set forth herein.

55. Diesel sent invoices to Greystone and GBMI for Diesel footwear that was sent to GBMI. Neither Greystone nor GBMI objected to these invoices or the amount of these invoices. However, Greystone and GBMI failed to pay for over \$20 million due on such invoices.

56. Accordingly, Greystone and GBMI are jointly and severally liable to Plaintiffs in an amount to be proved at trial, presently estimated to exceed \$20 million plus interest.

**FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Fraud and/or Negligent Misrepresentation Against GBMI)**

57. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 56 as if fully set forth herein.

58. The false representations by GBMI set forth above were knowing material, false representations of fact made by GBMI with the intent to defraud Plaintiffs. In the alternative, the false representations by GBMI set forth above were misrepresentations of a past or existing

material fact without reasonable ground for believing it to be true and with intent to induce Plaintiffs' reliance on the fact misrepresented. Plaintiffs reasonably relied on GBMI's representations, and were damaged as a result.

59. GBMI's actions constitute fraud and/or negligent misrepresentation on Plaintiffs. Accordingly, Diesel seeks damages in an amount to be proved at trial.

**SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Promissory Estoppel Against GBMI)**

60. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 59 as if fully set forth herein.

61. The promises by GBMI set forth above were clear and unambiguous promises. Plaintiffs reasonably and foreseeably relied on GBMI's representations, and were damaged by the failure of GBMI to abide by the promises.

62. GBMI's actions constitute promissory estoppel. Accordingly, Diesel seeks damages in an amount to be proved at trial.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment as follows:

- A. On the First Cause of Action, damages in an amount to be proven at trial, presently estimated to exceed \$20 million plus interest and consequential damages in the millions of dollars;
- B. On the Second Cause of Action, damages in an amount to be proven at trial, presently estimated to exceed \$20 million plus interest;
- C. On the Third Cause of Action, directing that GBMI and Greystone return the Warehouse Product and orders to Plaintiffs and enjoining and restraining GBMI and Greystone, and their officers, members, agents, servants, employees and attorneys and those in active concert or participation with them, from seizing,

liening, transferring, selling, effecting, taking any action with respect to, distributing or otherwise disturbing or asserting control over the Warehouse Product;

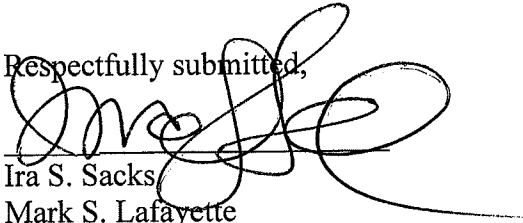
- D. On the Fourth Cause of Action, damages in an amount to be proven at trial, presently estimated to exceed \$20 million plus interest;
- E. On the Fifth Cause of Action, damages in an amount to be proven at trial;
- F. On the Sixth Cause of Action, damages in an amount to be proven at trial;
- G. Punitive damages in an amount to be proven at trial, as permitted by law;
- H. Prejudgment interest and costs; and
- I. Granting Plaintiffs such other, further and different relief as the nature of the case may require or as may be determined to be just, equitable, and proper by this Court.

JURY DEMAND

Props and Kid hereby demand a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Dated: New York, New York
June 2, 2008

Respectfully submitted,



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